time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent, (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

CONGRESS.

[Extracts from our Daily Reports.]

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1850.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1850.

Mr. STURGEON presented a petition of citizens of Blair county, Pennsylvania, asking an increase of duties on imported iron; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, from the Democratic citizens of East Whitehead township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, asking that the Wilmot provise may not be attached to any territory acquired from Mexico, setting forth that, as they were acquired by the blood and treasure of all the States, the Southern section of the Union ought not to be insulted or dictated to by the introduction of any such provise; that the abolition of slaveintroduction of any such proviso; that the abolition of slaveoining States, or the owners of the slaves, would be regarded as an act of bad faith to the adjoining States, and in opposi-tion to those principles of amity upon which the constitution was established. That the part of the District which originally belonged to Virginia being receded, it would be prefera-ble to recede the remainder, under suitable circumstances, to the State of Maryland, its former owner; and declaring that our glarious constitution and its compromises are only to be maintained in the spirit of friendship and good will which es-

Mr. ATCHISON moved that it be printed. The petition was then laid on the table, and the motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS. Mr. ATCHISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution to authorize the payment of \$12,000 to the Winnebago Indians.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate

proceed at once to the consideration of that joint resolution, Mr. BELL. Mr. President, a word of explanation. merely wish to say that the reason for its consideration being asked for at this time by the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Jones) arises from the fact that these Indians, or a portion of them, through want, are leaving their new homes beyond the Mississippi and coming back to Iowa and Wisconsin; and it is important to them, therefore, and to the people of the territory, that they should be relieved; at least as far as this

The joint resolution was then taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment being offered, it was reported to the Senate and ordered to be engrossed

for a third reading.

The question being on ordering it to a third reading— Mr. CHASE. I wish to inquire whether a report of the

nanies the resolution Mr. BELL. I will state, for the information of the Sen ator, that, by a treaty made with the Winnebago Indians in 1837, there was a fund of \$200,000 to be paid to them. It was in part to go in payment of their debts, but it contained an express prohibition of the payment out of it of any antecedent claims against the tribe for depredations committed by
them. The delegation from the tribe, on their way home,
after the treaty had been made and ratified, when they arrived
at Pittsburgh, executed a recognition to John McFarland,
then alive, for a debt of \$12,000, for depredations alleged by
him to have been committed by them as far back as 1812.
Mr. McFarland is represented to have presented his claim to
the commissioners to make payments under this treaty, and the recognition of the debt made, by the delegation made the treaty, after the treaty had been ratified. It was rejected on the ground of the express stipulation in the treaty that the fund should be appropriated to no such object. Afsented a claim against the Government, founded on the recogni-tion, and finally Mr. Secretary Porter, in 1824—the papers are on the table-recognised the claim, and ordered it to be paid in the first place out of the intercourse fund ; but there being out of the Indian annuity. Now this is the demand on the part of the Winnebegoes, that they be refunded this amount taken in this manner from their annuities.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time and passed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. KING. I rise, Mr. President, to call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HALE) to what is published in the Intelligencer of the 14th instant, purporting to be remarks made in the Senate of the United States by Mr. SEWARD and the Senator from New Hampshire, to the follow-"I think it was Jefferson who said that the natural ally of

slavery in the South was the Democracy of the North. "Mr. Hale. It was Mr. Buchanan who said so."

I was present, I believe, in the Senate at the time, but I was not aware that any such remark had been made by the Senator from New Hampshire. It was only on looking over the paper lately that it struck my eye, and I was not a little I that each a remark had been made by the Senato surprised that such a remark had been made by the century from New Hampshire, and that it had not been put right im mediately by some Senator better acquainted with the course nator from Pennsylvania. I now ask the Senator from New Hampshire to state where,

when, and upon what occasion it was that Mr. Buchanan, either in the Senate or any where else, made use of the expression to which he referred, that the Northern Democracy were the na-

tural allies of slavery at the South? Mr. HALE. I have not the documents by me, and cannot quote the precise phraseology; and I did not expect to be called upon to do it at this time; but I think that I can saenator from Alabama on this subject before many days. I do not undertake to say what the precise phraseology was, but the substance of it was that the Democracy of the North were the allies of the South upon this question of slavery. I repeat that I can satisfy the Senator before many days, but I have not the documents by me at this moment. Mr. KING. I shall wait, then, for the Senator from New Hampshire to make his researches, merely taking the occa-sion to say that he cannot, from any speech ever made by Mr. Buchanan, sustain that statement. That Senator, while on this floor, on several occasions discussed questions connected with the subject of slavery, and the furthest he ever did go was to declare that, in his opinion, the Northern Democracy were in favor of protecting the rights of the South to their slave property under the constitution, and that to them the South might look for aid in defending and pretecting their rights. That he has said on many occasions; that I hope and at the North equally ready to stand by the declaration that they are ready to stand by the rights of the South under the

Mr. HALE. It was no part of my intention, certainly to do any injustice to the late Senator from Pennsylvania when I made the remark. I made it for the purpose of putting the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) right as to a matter of history. Spoke from recollection entirely. I think I am not mistaken; and I am confirmed in it by the recollection of the Senator who sits near me, (Mr. CHASE.) And think, and am eatisfied, it will be found that Mr. Buchanan

went a great deal further in what he said.

Mr. KING. I will ask my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) to read to the Senate what Mr. Buchanan did say. The CHAIRMAN, (Mr. CLAY.) The discussion is entirely out of order. There is no question before the Chair.

Mr. MANGUM. I move that the Senate now proceed to

the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I wish merely to refer to the language of Mr. Buchsnan, as reported in the Congressional Debates, and will endeavor to keep myself in order in the few

remarks I may offer upon it.

Mr. President, I did not hear the Senator from New Hampshire make the statement which he is reported in the National Intelligencer to have made in relation to Mr. Buchanan. If I had I should have raised the question of accuracy with him. I had I should have raised the question of accuracy with him then. I heard the Senator from New York make the statement in relation to Mr. Jefferson, and heard it promptly answered by my colleague and the Senator from Michigan.

Certainly it is not true that Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Jefferson

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is There.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is There.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is There.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight rouths,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollars; for the short several subscription of the full charge will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 ner cent. this sort of alliance Mr. Buchanan claimed for the Democracy of the North. If that be all that the Senator from New York meant, he used bad language to state his meaning. If that be all that the Senator from New Hampshire meant, he can find in the speeches of Mr. Buchanan a full corroboration of

think, will fail in his researches. In February, 1842, Mr. Buchanan stated what I believe he would still maintain if he were here, and what I understand the Senator from Michigan on my right (Mr. Cass) to have maintained the other day: In an argument on the veto power Mr. Buchanan said, at the time to which I have referred:

Mr. Buchanan said, at the time to which I have referred:

"Let me suppose another case of a much more dangerous character. In the Southern States which compose the weaker portion of the Union, a species of property exists which is now attracting the attention of the whole civilized world. These States never would have become parties to the Union, had not their rights in this property been secured by the Federal constitution. Foreign and domestic fanatics, some from the belief that they are doing God's service, and others from a desire to divide and destroy this glorious republic, have compired to emancipate the Southern slaves. On this question, the people of the South, beyond the limits of their own States, stand alone and unsupported by any power on earth, except that of the Northern Democracy."

That is what Mr. Buchanan stated. Let the Senator from

That is what Mr. Buchanan stated. Let the Senator from New Hampshire produce any thing of his inconsistent with this. It was further amplified and powerfully illustrated in the continuation of this speech. To this speech I refer the Senator from New Hampshire in any researches he may have to make to sustain his assertion on this subject. I have read from it, because in it I believe Mr. Buchanan went furthe than in any other, and because I am proud of the position therein taken by that illustrious member of the Northern

Mr. CASS. I desire to say one word upon this matter, as this discussion arises out of a portion of my speech the other day. I was remarking that the charge of the Senator from New York against the Northern Democracy was very disingenuous. In answer, I was told it was the expression of Mr. Jefferson. I had never heard the expression before. In return, I applied to the Senator from New York to know if he intended to use it in the sense in which Mr. Jefferson em-Mr. Jefferson meant it as a compliment to the emocracy of the North for adhering faithfully to the provisions and compromises of the constitution. That was the way in which Mr. Jefferson used it. I supposed the Senator from New York to intend to cast a slur upon every gentlema of the Democratic party here who takes that ground, but he

disclaimed any such intention.

On metion of Mr. MANGUM, the Senate proceeded to the ensideration of Executive business; after which, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

INTEREST ON BOUNTY SCRIP.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If there be no further morning usiness, I will ask the Senate to include me by taking up the joint resolution which I introduced some days ago relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip, and which was reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was read, as

ended by the committee, as follows :

Resolved, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and Resolved, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury he and he is hereby directed, in redeeming and discharging the obligations upon the Government for war bounty scrip which are assignable, to pay to the assignee and holder of such obligations, all dividenda or interest which have been or shall be declared and set apart, and passed to the credit of the oblige upon the books of the Treasury subsequent to the date of the assignment, unless such dividends or interest has been paid to the obligee before [notice of the assignment] the trans-fer of the scrip, upon the books in the office of the Register of the Treasury, or the presentation thereof for final payment. The amendment of the committee is to strike out the words

ithin brackets and insert those in italics. The joint resolution having been read a second time, was onsidered as in Committee of the Whole, the question being

give me its attention I will explain the matter. Indeed, the paper itself will explain the whole object of the resolution. as parts of the road shall be finished-This paper, or war bounty scrip, is an obligation upon the Government for one hundred dollars, being a commutation ful of success. Scarcely any one will doubt that, if all supwhich the Government agrees to pay for the hundred and sixty acres of land given to the soldier. It is known that many, perhaps thousands, of the war bounty scrips have issued to the Western people for their services in the Mexican war. The paper upon its face obliges the Government to pay one hundred dollars, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, with semi-annual interest at six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year; and this scrip is transferable upon the books of the Register of the Treasury, when it shall be assigned by the individual to whom it is granted; and the scrip thus assigned is presented by the assignce to the Treasurer. Now, sir, upon the back of each of these Government obligations there are directions telling how the holder is to assign the scrip to the purchaser; the terms of the assignment and the manner in which it is to be done are all given. This particular scrip issued to a man by the name of MacDaniel, on the 24th of February, 1848, who assigned it to a man by the name of Now, if the Senate will bear in mind that MacDaniel is the holder of the scrip, that he assigned it to Mr. Helm on the 24th of February, and then recollect that there was three dollars interest due on the first of July following, the force of my resolution will be seen at once. After the first of July Mr. Helm applied for the three dollars of interest. The Gov-

ernment refused to pay. He says : "I purchased this scrip in February last; and as I bought it in February, and as on the face of the paper you authorized me to present it the very day I bought it, and promised you would issue new serip by transferring it on the books of the Treasury Department, why not pay me the three dollars? Under the assignment I am entitled to the dividends after I

That is the way the holder of the scrip reasons, and makes is application to the Secretary of the Treasury. What is he answer he receives ! The Secretary says :

came the assignee of the serip."

"I cannot pay you the three dollars, Mr. Helm, because, when the first of July arrived, I passed the three dollars upon the books of the Treasury to the credit of Mr. MacDaniel. I did not know at the time I made the transfer that you, Mr. Helm, had purchased this scrip. Having passed the three dollars to the credit of Mr. MacDaniel on the books of the Treasury, I refuse to pay it to you."

Now, sir, my resolution requires, with the amendment made by the Committee of Finance, that as the whole of this scrip is now to be discharged when presented, as the Govern-ment has refused to pay interest any longer upon it, that whenever the scrip is presented the interest shall go to the assignee with the principle, provided that interest has accrued and a dividend been declared subsequent to the date of the assignment.

Now, sir, it seems to me so plain a matter of law and jusrights. That he has said on many occasions; that I hope and tice, that, unless some objection is made to it, I shall leave it trust he will ever stand by; and I hope there are many others to the good sense of the Senate to dispose of it. There can at the North equally ready to stand by the declaration that they are ready to stand by the rights of the South under the constitution to this description of property. Beyond that he never did go, and beyond that the Senator from New Hampshire can never show he wen', let his researches be ever so MacDaniel, as in this case, or any other holder of scrip, apply allients. for the payment of dividends, the Government will have noth ing to do but to take out the original scrip, and to show that the assignee was entitled to the interest, although it passed to the credit of the original holder upon the books. I will say no more, having, as I believe, sufficiently explained the

> The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendnent, and it was agreed to.
>
> The joint resolution was then read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1850.

swered by my collesgue and the Senator from Michigan.

Certainly it is not true that Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Jefferson have ever announced that the Democracy of the North were the allies of slavery in the South. That they have announced itry through which the telegraph is to pass, and with the de-

present law is defective in many respects, but especially in its that the Senate will bear with me patiently whilst I offer a provisions in regard to the re-issue of patents, and in the want is we remarks in connexion with the subject embraced in these

Mr. WALKER. Mr. President, in pursuance of previous notice, I now ask leave to introduce a bill, and in presenting it I desire to offer a few words explanatory of its provisions. As it is short, I will read it, if Senators will give me their at-

struction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the co-effic ocean. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen-Sec. 1. Be it snacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of . Sneeded in Congress assembled, That, with a view to the ultimate construction of a railroad from some suitable point on the Mississippi river to some suitable coast on the Pacific crean, within the jurisdiction of the United States, there shall be detailed from the corps of Topographical Engineers a sufficient force, whose duty it shall be to proceed, as soon as practicable, to select, survey, locate, and mark, on the most proper and eligible ground, a route not more than three hundred feet wide for said railroad, and to make and report to the Secretary of War a map of such survey and location, together with an approximate estimate of the cost of constructing such railroad. of the cost of constructing such railroad.

Sec. 2. And be further enacted, That as soon as practical

shall be surveyed, as the other lands of the United States have been heretofore surveyed, three townships wide on each side of said route, through the whole extent of the public lands along such route; which lands, so to be surveyed, (except such as shall be known to contain mines of the gross or precious metals, on precious atones, and except two sections to be reserved, as near as may be to the centre of each township, for village and school purposes, and such other sites as may be necessary for forts, arsenals, dockyards, navy yards, or other public automoses, shall be granted and patented by the tention to become such, according to the naturalization laws of the United States, and, moreover, shall not be the owner of other land in the United States: And provided, further, That such grants shall be made upon the express conditions subsequent, (and which conditions shall be set forth in each patent,) that such grantee shall never alienate or convey the land so to him or her granted; to any other parson or corporation, who shall own, or who would thereby become the owner of more than one hundred and sixty serves of land in the United States and if a married man, without the consect of his wife; and tha the land so granted shall never be subjected to forced sale, levy or execution for debt, by virtue of any execution or other process from a court of law, or under any decree of a sourt of

Sec. 3. And be it further enacied, That the sum of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, cut of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into execution.

It will be perceived that the first section provides for an examination, survey, and location of a route for the road, and for an estimate of the probable cost of its construction. Since this subject was first agitated I have ever thought this was all hondrable Senators that there is no part of the address which It will be perceived that the first section provides for an when a practicable route shall be discovered and located, and will incur, there will be yet difficulties in the way which will as follows: The joint resolution having been read a second time, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, the question being on the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I hold in my hand one of those war boanty scrips, and if the Senate will be kind enough to give me its attention I will explain the matter. Indeed, the give me its attention I will explain the matter. Indeed, the structed, and no inhabitants to create a way-travel and freight as narts of the road shall be finished—seems to be an undertaplies are to be furnished and transferred from the settlements a guard to be stationed at the public expense, labor to be procured, to be operated and reside, in the mean time, in the will derness, among savages, subject to all the dangers and priva tions of such a life, the cost of construction will be double what it would be if the road ran through an inhabited country.

The difficulties can only be overcome by settling the country along the route of the road. So far as I am capable of idging, this settlement can only be effected for the purpose of the object had in view by the plan proposed by the secon ection of the bill. That the country would be settled unde these provisions almost as fast as the lands could be surveyed have little or no doubt. The inducements to se'tlemen would be greater than ever were before offered. The propects of home, of lasting, protected, permanent home, with out cost, on this great Appian way, would attract the attention of the hardy enterprise and adventure of this entire republic distance to be two thousand miles, there

Supposing the would be opened to free settlement 280,000 quarter sections of land. Supposing them to be occupied by families averaging four persons each, and you would have a population distribut ed along the route of 1,152,000. Add to this one quarter a many more for those settled in the villages as mechanics, tra ders, and so forth, and others not permanently settled, but in habiting the country generally as laborers, and you have a population of 1,440,000,-nearly a million and a half. This, Government then abandon the enterprise, every mile of the road would be made by the enterprise of the freemen along its lines. For every mile of it there would be a hundred an forty-four independent proprietors stimulated by all the pros-pects of gain and fortune. Supposing the cost to be \$20,000 per mile, they would have to contribute but about \$138 each to build it themselves, but little more than two-thirds of what the land of each would cost if he had to purchase it of the Government. Each mile would contribute its own labor and manufacture its tools and implements, with every variety of wheel carriage used. Each mile would furnish its own supplies and provisions, animals of draught and burden, and its own guard and defenders. And, besides, as each mile of the road was completed, it would be through a settled country, which would contribute at once to a profitable way travel and freight; otherwise the road would be comparatively unused until completed the whole distance, and would then have to be supported in a great degree by the through travel and freight, thich never yet would keep a railroad in repair, if of any considerable length.

But, above all, sir, my plan would lay the basis of the hap iest plan of settlement that the Government can ever adopt can adopt only while the public domain is yet in the Govern-ment. When that is gone, the opportunity to provide against large landed proprietorships will be gone also; and when

Commerce.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, presented four several petitions, very numerously signed by citizens of the States of New York, New Jersey, and Rhods Island, engaged in the manufacture of fabrics from India rubber, asking an amendment of the patent laws. The petitioners represent that the present law is defective in many respects, but especially in its that the Senate will bear with me patiently whilst I offer a present law is defective in many respects, but especially in its of suitable provisions to enable a party interested to institute a process by which the validity of patents may be tested and set aside when improperly issued. These petitions were referred to the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.

BALEROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Presidenk in pursuance of previous present moment, but for two reasons, which I will concisely state. The first is this: the National Intelligencer of this in several recent editorial articles, has dealt very freely

language of censure in regard to the action of the State of deleppi in originating the call of a Southern Convention. Management of censure in regard to the amon of the States of Management in regard to the amon of the Southern Convention.

It address of this respectable journal have not hesitated to be a regular parallel between the action of the Southern States at this time—in resolving to assemble in convention for the vindication of their constitutional rights from assailment and for the counteraction of certain well-known measures of threatenged hostility—and the famous Hartford Convention, the very name of which has been long odious and abhorrent to all true-patrios. I shell not now, sir, include in the language of recrimination, to which I am so strangly invited. It is not my deire at this moment to do or to say any thing which may begel feelings of sectional unkindness, and thus obstruct that speely compromise end settlement of all existing difficulties, which all true patriots nows so ardently desire.

One of the points of similitude between the expected Nashville Convention and that of Hartford is, as urged by the editors of the National Intelligencer, that the Hartford Convention and that of Hartford is, as urged by the delitors of the National Intelligencer, that the Hartford Convention as we want to the constitution as we want to be assailed States, of still more solemn. indispensable to the security of those whom they represented which expedient of a constitutional amendment is asserted to be also one of the expedients to which the Southern States have awould their determination to resort through the medium of public purposes,) shall be granted and patented by the United States, free of cost, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to each person who shall settle upon, occupy, and culivate the same for one year: Prowided, That such occupant shall be the head of a family, or, if single, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards. the Nashville Convention. On yesterday, this view of the not know how I can prove more satisfactorily the injustice of all that has been said in regard to the designs and motives Southern States, in agreeing to meet in convention at Nasyille, than by reading a few extracts from a document the ery "Address to the Southern States" which has been so emphetically denounced by the Editors of the National Intelligencer as one of a treasonable character. Those who will dispassionately consider what I am about to read, will not only be satisfied that there has been as yet no organized movement in the South for a dissolution of the Union, but the no radical change in the fundamental law of the republic has been seriously contemplated, much less insisted upon, in any part of the South. It would be highly gratifying to me, and I have no doubt, under different circumstances, equally agreeable to the Senate, to have the whole of this able and patriotic address read on the present occasion. But, as I have

Congress should do, in the first instance, as regards the con-struction of the road itself. But when this shall be done; with the portions now to be read in their hearing. After a clear and breible statement of historic facts, and an able argument the cost shall be ascertained to be such as the Government supon constitutional and other grounds, the Address proceeds

> ustice, humanity, patriotism—the love of the Union, a sense of its great advantages, and of the evils of disunion; the hirit of a past generation of our common ancestors, who hieved our independence, framed the constitution, ratified it, and formed the Union, must come to the settlement of this question in all the States."
>
> "The Union must and will be preserved. The slave States, in resisting such dangerous and destructive usurpations of the Federal Government, are defending the Constitution and Union. Their position is wholly defensive—defensive of their domestic relations and their private rights of property; defensive of their laws, upon which these domestic relations and rights of property are founded; defensive of their social and political existence as States; defensive of the Constitution and Union, defensive of law, order, and good government, of the

"But should the non-slave States combine to enforce antireclamation acts, and continue to pass laws to prevent the extension of slavery into the Territories; should they further
also attempt to abolish it in the District of Columbia, and in
all places purchased for needful buildings in the slave States;
should they also attempt, by an amendment of the constitution, to abolish it in the slave States themselves, what protection have the slave States against these aggressions, and these
dangerous usurpations of undelegated power, under a constitution by which they ought to be enabled both to protect themselves and possibly save the Union? In discussing this subject with a view to urge the States to ratify and establish the
constitution, both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Madison argued
that the States, as organized communities, could successfully ject with a view to urge the States to ratify and establish the constitution, both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Madison argued that the States, as organized communities, could successfully resist all such aggressions. Mr. Hamilton said in the Federalist: 'The separate governments in a confederacy may aptive compared with the feudal baronies, with this advantage in their favor, that, from the reasons already explained, they will generally possess the confidence and good will of the people, and with so important a support will be enabled effectually to oppose all encroachments of the Federal Government.' So long as the separate organization of the members be not abolished; so long as it exists by a constitutional necessity for local purposes, though it should be in perfect subordination to the general authority of the Union, it would still be in fact and in theory an association of States or a confederacy. The proposed constitution, so far from implying an abolition of the State Governments, makes them constitutional parts of the national sovereignty, by allowing them a direct representation in the Senate, and leaves in their possession certain exclusive and very important portions of the sovereign power. This fully corresponds, in every rational import of the terms, with the idea of a federal government.' It may safely be received as an axiom in our political system that the State Governments will, in all possible contingencies, afford complete security against invasions of the public liberty. Projects of usurpation cannot be masked under pretences so likely to escape the penetration of select bodies of men as of the people at large. The legislature will have better means of information; they can discover the danger at a distance; and, possessing all the organic of the proper of the people. piest plan of settlement that the Government can ever adopt for the country—one which would secure more and more lasting happiness and independence than could be secured by any other that has ever been tried. It is a plan looking fir into the future, and to the interests and happiness of generations that shall come. It is one which the country of their common forces for the protection of their common liberty.

of their common liberty.'
"Mr. Madison said: 'But ambitious encroachments of the Federal Government, on the authority of the State Governments, would not excite the opposition of a single State, or of redundant population comes, our country will suffer all the miseries which have attended the same causes in England, Ireland, and Europe.

Many schemes or plans for the construction of this great work have been suggested, but all have seemed to look to vast individual speculations only. None of them have simed at the accomplishment of a construction of them have simed at the accomplishment of a construction of them have simed at the same combination, in short, would result from an appresentation of the federal, as was produced by the dread of a foreign voke, and unless the prejected impossibles about the same combination. individual speculations only. None of them have aimed at the accomplishment of a general good to a great class, and that the poor but enterprising, as well as the good of the Government. My plan has nothing of individual speculation for the capitalist in it. But, while it avoids this, it secures the end, and at the same time secures incalculable blessings to a large, deserving, and meritorious class of our fellow citizens, and the same time secures incalculable blessings to a large, deserving, and meritorious class of our fellow citizens, and the same time secures incalculable blessings to a large, deserving, and meritorious class of our fellow citizens, and the same appeal to a trial of force what degree of madness could ever drive the Federal Government to such an extremity? If the sixteen non-slave States, and the same appeal to a trial of force what degree of madness could ever drive the Federal Government to such an extremity? If the sixteen non-slave States, and the same appeal to a trial of force what degree of madness could ever drive the Federal Government to such an extremity? If the sixteen non-slave States, and the same appeal to a trial of force what degree of madness could ever drive the Federal Government. FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1850.

Mr. CHASE. I beg leave to submit to the Senate the memorial of a highly respectable citizen of Cincinnati, on a subject of great interest, for such action as may be thought appropriate. The memorialist is Dr. J. H. Pulte, a gentleman of great intelligence, who has devoted much of his own attention to the subject to which he invites ours. He proposes the construction of a telegraph to connect the old world with the new, and asks such action by Congress as may contribute to the realization of his project. The route proposed is across the continent to some point in California; thence along the coast to Behring's straits; thence across those straits, and through Northern Asia and Europe, to St. Petersburgh, and to the western cities of Europe. It is a grand, though somewhat startling idea. The memorishist entertains a strong conviction that it is entirely practicable. He has held extensive communications on the subject, and has made himself acquainted with the decompting the committee on Commerce.

States submit to it, they cease to exist as States and as sovering parties to the Union. Resistance to such usospations is their moral, social, and political duty? But the usurping is their moral, social, and political divly? But the usurping States declare all resistance to such have on the part of the slave States rebellion, treason, revolution, and disminn. But these are terms which properly apply to the usurpers of unathorized power, however cunningly they may seek concealment by an obtery against those who resist the usurpation to support and sustain the constitution and the Union. Are the sixteen non-slave States sole judges of their constitutional power to destroy slavery, and may they use the executive arm, and the army, the navy, and the treasury of the Union to force fourteen sovereign States to submit to law abolishing slavery, because it is the right of a majority to judge of the extent of their constitutional powers or, by their majority in Congress, may they repeal the judiciary act, and reorganize the lederal judiciary, and fill the bench with Free-Soil and Abolition judges to sustain their usurped legislation over slavery; and judges to sustain their usurped legislation over slavery; and would that court have jurisdiction to bring before it the fouror judgment between the parties, upon the subject in controversy, which should have the binding effect of res judicate ? Could the Federal Covernment enforce such judgment against

Mississippi suggested, as the possible ultimate resort, the call, by the Lagislatures of the assailed States, of still more solemn conventions—such as should be regularly elected by the people of those States—to deliberate, speak, and act with all the sovereign power of the people. Should, in the result, such Conventions be called and meet, they may lead to a like regularly constituted Convention of all the assailed States to provide, in the last resort, for their separate welfare by the formation of a compact and a Union that will afford protection to their liberates and sixty.

Madison, 'one spirit will animate and condust the whole.'

"This is an important era, not only in oursown history, but in the history of the world. Great events are at their birth-By the improvement of steamboats, railways, and ship canals, a revolution in the commerce and intercourse of the world is struggling into existence. The counexion of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, if not defeated by European Governments, must soon give to the United States a month's advantage in commerce and intercourse with the nations of India and the Pacific ocean, an advantage Europe has hitherto had over the United States, and which will rejuctantly be relinquished. Already States, and which will reluctantly be relinquished. Already has England endeavored to sow discord between the States of our Union, by declaring the abolition of slavery to be the policy of her Government, which she will prompte by all fair means throughout the world. This unfriendly policy, declared in a diplomatic correspondence with our Government, with a full beautiful correspondence with our Government, with a full beautiful correspondence with our Government. throughout the world. This unfriendly policy, declared in a diplomatic correspondence with our Government, with a full, knowledge that our Union is a confederacy of slave and non-slave States, could have had no other purpose but to weaken us as a nation by dissolving our Union and embroiling us in civil and servile wars. Our strength as a nation, our success in gaining the commerce of the world, our future growth in wealth and population, the cause of human liberty and the people's rights throughout the world, depend upon our Union as it is. Let us be true to our trust; let us preserve the Union and leave slavery to the natural course of events.

"We have thus discussed some of the most prominent con-

We have thus discussed some of the most prominent con siderations involved in the fearful controversy, without attempt ing a consecutive history of the origin, progress, and present aim of the crusade. That history has been sufficiently given in the address of the Southern Delegation in the last Congress, in this State, and the proceedings of the Convention which followed them, may be regarded as the response of Mississippi.

What we have here offered, in obedience to the order of our appointment, is respectfully submitted, in connexion with those resolutions and proceedings, to you as our brethren of the South, who, with us, are driven to the alternative of resistance or submission. We urge them upon your serious, paternal, and patriotic examination, indulging the confident expectation that you will perceive the propriety and necessity of meeting our people in the General Southern Convention proposed for ever may be the action of the Federal Government at the present session of Congress, the South will be consolidated in vindication and defence of the constitution, and will not prove "recreant to her honor, her right, her interests, her history, and her decrimal to the constitution of the present season of the constitution of the present season of the constitution of the present season of the present season of the constitution of the present season of the present season of the constitution of the present season of the present season of the constitution and her destiny. A. HUTCHINSON.

"W. R. HILL,
"W. L. SHARKEY, "C. R. CLIFTON, "JOHN I. GUION, "E. C. WILKINSON.

These, sir, are the views of the people of the sovereign State of Mississippi, as declared by our Convention, through Union: defensive of law, order, and good government, of the right of the people to govern themselves by governments and laws of their own making throughout the world. It is a cause which cannot fall before the social philosophy.

"But should the non-slave States combine to enforce antiaferior to any persons to be found in the whole Republic. Who doubts now the truth of what I have so often declared here, that the people of Mississippi stand alone upon their constitutional rights, rely exclusively upon the fundamental guaranties so wisely provided by our venerated forefathers, and that they are resolved to do all in their power to preserve this Union, by the only means capable of securing its preservation-the maintenance of the integrity of the constitution

But the National Intelligencer, in one of its late numbers, instead of publishing the whole or any considerable portion of this address, has torn a single paragraph from its context, in order to prove that the South, or at least the people of Mis sissippi, have unconditionally resolved upon a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy That paragraph is as follows:

Beside and beyond a popular Convention of the Southern States, with the view and the hope of arresting the course of aggression, and, if not practicable, then to concentrate the South in will, understanding, and action, the Convention of Mississippi suggested, as the possible ultimate resort, the call by the Legislatures of the assailed States of still more solemn conventions—such as should be regularly elected by the peo-ple of those States—to deliberate, speak, and act with all the sovereign power of the people. Should, in the result, such conventions be called and meet, they may lead to a like regu-larly constituted convention of all the assailed States, to pro--such as should be regularly elected by the peovide, in the last resort, for their separate welfare by the forma-tion of a compact and a Union that will afford protection to their liberties and rights. In such a crisis, in the language of Mr. Madison, 'one spirit will animate and conduct the

Now, Mr. President, does not every one perceive the gross injustice done the committee who prepared this address, in dedu-sing from the paragraph cited the inference that the Mississippi people are so resolved upon secession that nothing else will sat-

pation is the duly of all good citizens, and even of sovereign States; under which, in fine, freedom is but a name and the written organic law a ridiculous mockery ? It was not thus ton our noble forefathers thought and acted; nor was it thus that, in a purer and more highspirited generation of public men, men either wrote or spoke. It was not thus that Andrew Jackson expressed nself in that famous proclamation, in which, though rebuking nullification, he declared secession to be a just and proper remedy—to be resorted to in all cases of intolerable oppression. It was not thus that the honorable Senator from Massachuetts (Mr. WERSTER) spoke the other day, in our hearing, when he emphatically declared the same doctrine. Such we not the doctrine of Philip P. Barbour, who asserted secession

their property, their equality of rights, guarantied to be inviolable by their constitutional billiof rights, and their existence and independence as sovereign States and equal members of the Confederacy? If the alternative, presented by the non-slave States be a dissolution of their union with the slave States, or the abolition of slavery in the slave States, either side of this alternative is a dissolution, because, if the slave States submile to it, they cease to exist as States and as sovereign parties to the Union. Resistance to such usorpations is their moral social, and political distress the political arzenic of our system, to be resorted to when all other remedies failed. Such, finally, was not the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson, who oftentimes declared secession, or science, as the colled it, to be, in certain cases of enormous and long-continued outrage, the proper and only remedy. I find the opinion on this point of Mr. Jefferson very precisely set forth in the eulogy delivered some years since upon the life and character of Mr. Madison by Mr. John Quincy Adistress own words, as a reinted in the survey of Mr. Althron's own words, as a reinted to be the political arzenic of our system, to be resorted to when all other remedies failed. Such, finally, was not the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson, who oftentimes declared secession, or science, "as he called it, to be, in certain cases of enormous and long-continued outrage, the proper and only remedy. I find the opinion on this point of Mr. Jefferson very precisely set forth in the culogy delivered some years since upon the life and character of Mr. Madison by Mr. John Quincy Adison ams. Here are Mr. Adams's own words, as printed in the volume from which I now read :

"Concurring in the doctrines that the separate States have a light to interpase; in cases of palpable infractions of the consti-ution by the Government of the United States, and that the tition by the Government of the United States, and that the alien and sedition acts presented a case of such infraction, Mr. Jefferson considered them as absolutely null and void, and thought the State Legislatures competent not only to declare, but to make them so; to resist their execution within their respective borders by physical force, and to exceed from the Union rather than to submit to them, if attempted to be carried into execution by force." I will not enlarge upon this fruitful topic; it would be quite e say to do so, and to retaliste upon the editors of the Intelli-g encer the illiberal reproaches cast upon millions of their

eliberate-seriction to those measures of resistance, in regard to hich, whatever may be falsely or ignorantly said here or elsehere to the contrary, the whole South, with slight exceptions at this time united as one man. But I forbear; such unkine is at this time united as one man. But I forbear; such unkind comments would be as unprofitable to others as they would be disagneeable to myself. But I cannot conclude, Mr. President, without announcing to these venerable gentlemen, that how were never in proseer error in their lives than when they seerted in this morning's Intelligencer that "there is in the time of Mississippi no general acquisscence in the propriety or a xpediency." of the Nashville Convention. So far as I know or telleve, more than ninety-nine-hundredthe of all parties in Mississippi recognise the avandiance of this measure, and will see issippi recognise the expediency of this measure, and will sustain the expected Convention in every proceeding which may be deemed necessary for vindicating Southern honor-against menaced indignity, and Southern safety against threatened assaults. The worthy editors of the Intelligencer do not err less surprisingly, when, in the same number of their paper, after publishing the names of the eminant gentlemen who will have the honor of representing the State of Mississippi in the Nashville Convention; they express themselves as follows: "Very respectable gentlemen, but who, we cannot but think, should all or any of them get to Nashville at the time appointed, will, when they find themselves so ill-seconded by other States, feel very much like fish out of water." Sir. e issippi recognise the expediency of this measure, and will sus-States, feel very much like fish out of water. I earnestly, hope that all occasion for the assembling of the Nashwille Convention may be shortly removed, and that healing, temperate, and patriotic counsels may be efficient in warding offithe dangers which now envison our beloved institutions. But if the aggressions, to counteract and avert which the Nashville Convention has been called, should be ersevered in, I can assure the editors of the Intelligen-er, and I speak advisedly when I say so, that there will not e two Southern States—I doubt if there will be a single one that will not be represented at Nashville; and, despite domes-tic treachers, and all other causes obstructive of united action, ninety-nine-bundredths of the whole Southern population will prefer any fate whatever to an un-conditional submission to tyranny. This I say, who amknown to be more inclined to the use of conciliatory expedients than many others, and whose love for the Union is only second, if indeed it be at all inferios, to that unbounded idevoti on which I feel for all that involves the safety and honor of my native State and the State

of, my adoption.

I pand the joint resolutions to the Secretary of the Senate, intending that they shall be simply read, without being regerded as offered yet for the n ore formal consideration of the

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the appositions and views expressed by the Convention of the people of Mississippi, assembled in Convention on the first Monds y of Outober last, and in the address of their Convention, merit and receive our hearty approbation and commandation.

Resolved, That hawas the duty of the last, as it is the duty the present Convents of the Middal Series to provide Tay.

Resolved. That is was the duty of the last, as it is the duty of the present Congress of the United States, to provide Territorial Governments for California and the other Territories acquired from Mexico; and all the ottizens of the United States residing in or removing to said Territories the guaranties of the constitution, for the protection of their civil and political rights, as recognized by its provisions.

Resolved. That the exercise by the Government of the United States of a silent and passave jurisdiction over the Territory of California, in consequence of the failure by Gongress to provide laws for the government of said Territory, and for the equal and indiscriminate protection of all the citizens of the United States removing to said Territory with their property, is in the highest degree unjust towards the people of the slaveholding States, by anterring them from going to said Territory with their slaves, and is calculated and intended to

Territory with their slaves, and is calculated and istended to deprive them of an equal participation in the common property of the people of all the States.

Resolveri, That the policy, herestofore pursued by the Government of the United States in regard to said Territory, in relusing to provide a Territorial Government therefor, has been, and is, eminently calculated to promote, and is about to effect, indirectly, the cherished object of the abolitionists, which cannot be accomplished by direct legislation without a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. States.

Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union.

as a sovereign State, with its present constitution, the result of the aforesaid false and unjust policy on the part of the Gov-ernment of the United States, would be an act of fraud and oppression on the rights of the people of the slaveholding States; and it is the sense of this Legislature that our Senators and Representatives, should, to the extent of their ability, resist it by all honorable and constitutional reagns. Resolved, That, while we admit the unlimited right of the

edizens of any Territory, in framing a State constitution, to engraft upon it any principles whatever, provided the form of government is republican, and in nothing conflicts with the constitution of the United States, and deny the right of Congress to reject a State applying for admiration into the Union because its constitution either tolerates or rejects the institution of slavery, yet in the case of California, now applying for admission, if our Senators and Representatives shall be satisfied, from reliable evidence, that fraud has been practised, or improper influences used to stiffe a full and lair expression of on by the citizens of California in reference to the for nation of their State constitution, they ought to oppose her admission for that reason also.

Resolved, That we refer the subject of the admission of Ca-lifornia into the Union, and the aircumstances and course of policy which have induced its population, so hastily, and in such an unprecedented manner, to apply for admission, to the Convention of Scuthern States proposed to be assembled at Nashville on the first Monday in June next, to be considered. with other causes of complaint against the people of the nos-slaveholding States; and, in the mean time, we recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to remain at their posts, and resist all fergher aggression on our rights. Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions.

JOHN J. McRAE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN J. GUION, President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 6; 1850.

J. A. QUITMAN

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND ABOVE GEORGETOWN, B. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

people are so resolved upon secession that nothing else will satisfy them? Sit, the true and obvious import of the language objected to is simply this: The constitution is to be maintained, if possible, by all legitimate and honorable means. The obligations of that sacred instrument are to be scrupulously observed and executed on the part of the Southern States, whilst its faithful observance by other members of the Confederacy is to be demanded and insisted upon. The guaranties in which the South is peculiarly interested are to be respected by the free States of the Union in all their scope and amplitude. If in all these important points the North should prove unwilling to do justice—(which Heaven forbid!)—if the offensive enactments menaced shall be adopted, and the gievances already confessedly inflicted shall remain unredressed—then the Southern States will assemble in convention to consult for their own safety and welfare; and if justice shall still be withheld, after all pacific and constitutional expedients have been tried, and tried in vain—why, then, the Southern States may feel it to be a duty forced upon them of seceding in the last resort from the Union.

This, I repeat, is the real and full import of that portion of the Mississippi Address to which the editors of the Intelligencer have applied language of the most unmeasured denunciation. What is this but to assert, sir, that we live under a system of government which renders all tyranny justifiable, and all oppression too sacred a thing to be complained of; under which power, however obtained or wielded, is justly triumphant over right; under which non-resistance to the most hideous usurpation is the duiy of all good citizens, and even of sovereign States—under which in fine, freedom is but a name and the GEO. TALCOTT, Bt. Brig. Gen'l, and

Lot at Little Falls,"

GEO. TALCOTT, Bt. Brig. Gen'l, and Colonel of Ordna DERUVIAN GUANO No. 1, of recent importation and warranted of superior quality, just received.

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